

S  
970.505  
16cs  
June 1986  
Vol 1 #3

Council signals

CCCCCCC	0000000	UU	UU	NN	N	CCCCCCC	II	LL	
CC	00	00	UU	UU	NNN	N	CC	II	LL
CC	00	00	UU	UU	NN	N	CC	II	LL
CC	00	00	UU	UU	NN	N	CC	II	LL
CC	00	00	UU	UU	NN	NN	CC	II	LL
CCCCCCC	0000000	UUUUUUU	NN	NN			CCCCCCC	II	LLLLLLL

SSSSSSS	II	GGGGGGG	NN	N	A	LL	SSSSSSS
SS	II	GG	NNN	N	AAA	LL	SS
SSSSSSS	II	GG	NN	N	AA	A	SSSSSSS
SS	II	GG	GGGG	NN	N	AAAAAAA	SS
SS	II	GG	G	G	NN	NN	SS
SSSSSSS	II	GGGGGGG	NN	NN	AAA	AAA	SSSSSSS

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

JAN 26 1989

NEWS FROM MONTANA'S CAPITOL  
(Volume 1, No. 3) June edition  
[1986]

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY  
1515 E. 6th AVE.  
HELENA, MONTANA 59620

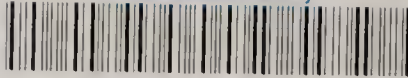
A Publication from the Office of the  
Coordinator of Indian Affairs

Office of the Coordinator of Indian Affairs  
1218 East Sixth Avenue  
Helena, Montana 59620-0401  
(406) 444-3702

State of Montana  
Coordinator of Indian Affairs  
Donald L. Clayborn

Administrative Assistant  
Cheryle Cobell Zwang

PLEASE RETURN

AROUND THE STATECOORDINATOR OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The office of the Coordinator of Indian Affairs will be hosting a one-day conference in Great Falls at the Rainbow Hotel on July 24, 1986. The conference title is "Interviewing Techniques for Child Sexual Assault". The course will deal with interviewing techniques from both a mental health aspect, as well as, a legal viewpoint. Participants will learn interviewing techniques for handling child sexual assault and also, methods involved in formulating a child protection team.

The mental health portion of the seminar will cover the use of anatomical dolls and interviewing which will be less traumatic for the child, as well as, deal with specific case examples and possible methodologies. Ms. Iva Trottier, Mental Health Specialist for the Fort Peck Indian Health Service, will present the lecture discussed above.

The legalistic portion of the seminar will cover interviewing techniques which will aid in getting perpetrators convicted of crimes involving child sexual assault. Participants will also be shown how to use audio/visual equipment as an aid in interviewing and for possible use in a courtroom. Mr. Glen Huestis, Sheriff of Blaine County, will do a presentation on this portion of the seminar.

The two part seminar will be tied together with a presentation on ways to formulate a child protection team (CPT). This should give participants an opportunity to coordinate their services/efforts.

All interested parties are invited whether you are a BIA special investigative officer, a state or county social worker, a tribal foster care employee, or just simply a concerned citizen. There are a block of rooms reserved at the Rainbow Hotel at the state rate of \$24.00. If you are interested in attending, please contact Cheryle Zwang, Assistant Coordinator, at 444-3702 or call the Rainbow and make a reservation as a conference participant. There will be a registration fee, but not the customary fee charged for conferences. We request that persons in attendance bring in a donation of canned food, other non-perishables, or baby items (pampers, rattles, toys, bottles, etc.). These items must be new. There is no monetary limit on the cost of the items. We ask that you consider the worth of a child when deciding on your contribution. All "registration fees" will be divided among the Hope Ranch, the White Buffalo Center, and the Wild Horse Youth Ranch. (All of these are tribal foster-care centers.)

For further information, please contact Cheryle Zwang at 444-3702 in Helena. She can furnish you with further details or register you.

DULL KNIFE MEMORIAL COLLEGE HOSTS SEMINAR

Dull Knife Memorial College hosted a seminar which dealt with the area of alcoholism and how it many times leads to child abuse and neglect. The conference was held in Lame Deer on May 20-22nd, 1986.



Opening remarks were given by John Buffalohorn, President of the Cheyenne Tribe. Leland Pond and Clifford Foote served as moderators during various portions of the conference. Speakers included: Carol Red Cherries, ex-chief tribal judge; Dr. Charles Horejsi, U of M Social Work Dept.; Ms. Ann Bullis, Big Horn County Juvenile Probation Officer; Don Goodvoice, Montana Intertribal Policy Board; Charles Bear Comes Out, Director of the Alcohol Program for N. Cheyenne; Dr. Art McDonald, President of Dull Knife Memorial College; and Jerry Koggleman, Director of Cheyenne Home.

There was panel discussion on alcohol and child abuse/neglect on the afternoon of the first day. Panel participants included: Roger Old Mouse, Colstrip School System; Terry Daniels, Voices for Children; Bob Welch, BIA Special Investigative Officer; Patricia Tall Bull, Social Services Director; Adeline Whitewolf, Drop-in Center; and Myrna Youngman, Walks Far Society. There was also a banquet on the second day of the conference. The after-dinner speaker was David Browneagle (Spokane/Winnebago) from the Indian Youth Program in Spokane, Washington. Mr. Browneagle talked, in a sometimes very personal manner, on the special needs of children of alcoholics. There was a give-away after the banquet and Mr. Charles Little Old Man was honored. Dr. Charles Horejsi, David Browneagle, and Don Goodvoice all recieved handsome gifts from Adeline Whitewolf.

The conference, though small, was deemed a success by participants. A major consensus of the conference was that our Indian people need to turn back to the past and our culture. We need to remember our traditions and cultural values in order to be proud of who we are. Once you have self-pride, you do not need to search in a bottle for it and your children will learn to have pride in themselves also.

#### TRIBES WIN VOTING SUIT

(Billings Gazette, June 15, 1986)

At-large voting systems in Big Horn County and Hardin School Districts 1 and 17H violate the Voting Rights Act and will have to be changed by November, a federal district judge has ruled.

Judge Edward Rafeedie handed down the decision in a lawsuit brought by members of the Crow and Northern Cheyenne Tribes.

The lawsuit, one of the first brought on behalf of Indian voters, will have far-reaching implications throughout Montana and the West, where at-large voting systems are common.

In his 49-page opinion, Rafeedie said the at-large systems in Big Horn County would have to be replaced before the general election in November. He gave county officials until June 30 to submit an alternate proposal. A hearing will be held "soon thereafter" to ensure that the proposed system complies with Voting Rights Act, the judge said.

The Indians, represented by the American Civil Liberties Union, argued that at-large systems dilute the strength of Indian votes and prevent them from electing candidates or effectively participating in government. The Indians advocate a system of voter districts in which only the voters in the district decide who represents them on the county commission or the school board.

"I think the outcome is going to mean greater participation by Indians in the county," said Jeff Renz, a Billings attorney representing the Indians on Saturday. "Indians will be elected to both the county commission and the school board. That means down the line people are going to start talking to each other. It will be a good vehicle to reduce racial tensions in Big Horn County."

Renz also said he hoped that the ruling would force other counties with large Indian populations to examine their own systems. "I see a domino effect," he said. "Counties under pressure (from the possibility of lawsuits of their own) will probably be inclined to change their methods without litigation."

Rafeedie said he would issue no guidelines for a new voting system. He said it could combine some aspects of both at-large and districting systems, and would not necessarily require that all commissioners and trustees be elected from districts. He said his only requirement is that it meets the standard of the Voting Rights Act.

NOTE: Since, as stated in the article, voting redistricting will have wide-ranging effects across Montana; it is important for all of you to become involved in the reapportionment process. Contact the county and find out who, if anyone, has been chosen for the study commissions on redistricting and make your opinions known. New districts should reflect a cooperative effort between Indian and non-Indian people. Let the Rafeedie decision work as an advantage toward improving relations.

#### MIEA SPONSORS TWO WORKSHOPS

The Montana Indian Education Association will sponsor two one-day workshops for Indian parents and other minority groups on June 19 and 20 in Billings. These workshops will be held at Eastern Montana College (Dance Room, Computer Annex). Following is a description of each session:

June 19, 1986 - 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

School Board Training - An all day session primarily for Indian School Board members or anyone interested in being a school trustee. This workshop will be designed to give participants a better understanding of how a school operates, including trustees duties and responsibilities, collective bargaining, school laws, personnel evaluation, budgeting, and the role of the 874 advisory committee.

June 20, 1986 - 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Civil Rights Informational Seminar - An information seminar designed for Indians and other minorities, but primarily urban Indian groups, to provide information regarding the role and function of federal agencies in civil rights activities, including investigation and enforcement. Presentations will be made by: Department of education, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Dept. of Health and Human Services, Dept. of Labor, U.S. Civil Rights Commission, Indian Health Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Information provided will be useful to Indian and non-Indian communities and organizations. There will be opportunity for questions from all participants. There will be no charge for either of these two sessions. If you have any questions, please call Loren Stiffarm at 353-2205 or Ivan Small at 259-7329.



## AMOCO OIL OVERCHARGE PAYMENT

Recently, the state of Montana was notified of a second release of money from the Amoco Oil Company payback fund. Approximately two years ago, a first release payment of around \$136,000.00 was awarded to Montana. The tribes received a request for proposals at that time, but due to the small percentage of the money designated for the tribes, the tribes chose to have those monies put into their LIEAP (Low Income Energy Assistance Program) programs. The tribal percentage of the total figure is handled through administrative rules of the Department of Energy and is done on a percentage of population basis.

The second release, which Montana has not received yet, amounts to approximately \$123,000.00 and the tribes share of this sum of money will again be relatively small. Our office will notify the tribes in regard to when proposals/plans are being requested. There is a stipulation on how this money must be used. Approximately ninety percent (90%) must be used for gasoline-related purposes and ten (10%) can be used for heating.

Our office will keep you informed in regard to this matter and when more information becomes available, we will let you know.

## AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL

### H.R. 4282 and S. 1988

Representative Pat Williams sent a letter to our office accompanying a bill that he had recently introduced to the U.S. Legislature. He also informed us at that time that a similar bill had been introduced in the Senate through the efforts of Senator Melcher - S. 1988. What both of these bills address is the prevention and control of diabetes among Native Americans.

Rep. Williams' bill is cited as the "Native American Diabetes Prevention and Control Act of 1986" and some of the findings of Congress definitely show a severe need for some type of legislation fighting this disease. For an example, "in several Indian tribes over 40 percent of the adults have diabetes compared with approximately 3 percent of the overall United States adult population; diabetes has become the second leading reason for outpatient visits by Native Americans to IHS facilities nationwide; and serious complications of diabetes, such as kidney failure, hypertension, amputation, and blindness, are increasing in frequency among Native Americans.

A hearing on S. 1988 (the bill Sen. Melcher is affiliated with) occurred on April 15th by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs. Several tribes and Indians and non-Indian organizations provided testimony. All were in favor of S. 1988 although several of the tribal witnesses urged deleting provisions relating to Native Hawaiians.

We, as American Indian people, will ultimately benefit should a bill such as Rep. Williams or Sen. Melcher's pass. It is important to let these people know that their efforts are needed and appreciated at

the local/reservation level. If you find these bills lacking in any way and could offer suggestions for improvement, then you also need to let your Congressmen know. All too often, we feel that we, as individuals can't make a difference. This is simply not true; although it is a fact that no one can hear you if you choose not to speak.

#### INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE EXPECTED TO CHANGE ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

(Printed in part from the Association of American Indian Physicians Newsletter, Volume 15, No. 1)

The Association of American Indian Physicians has learned that extensive changes in eligibility requirements for IHS services are imminent. IHS has proposed a proposal outlining these changes. Although the proposal has not been finalized (currently under review by IHS Director, Everett Rhoades) it is anticipated that if carried out, the new eligibility requirements would have a significant effect by substantially restricting eligibility for IHS services in many Indian communities.

Heretofore, the IHS has adhered to tribal definitions of Indian, and they have accepted Indians who can show that they are of Indian descent and belong to the Indian community. The IHS has never required a particular quantum of Indian blood for eligibility. In terms of contract care, they have had specific requirements. To be eligible for IHS contract care, a person must be eligible for direct care and reside within a designated contract health service area plus, the individual must be a member of or demonstrate close social and economic ties with the local tribe.

Under the proposed requirements a person eligible for either direct or contract services must be: 1) a member of, or eligible for membership in, a federally recognized Indian tribe; 2) of one-quarter or more Indian or Alaska Native Ancestry; and 3) a resident of a designated health service delivery area. If a person is not a member of, or eligible for membership in, a federally recognized Indian tribe, then the person must be of one-half or more Indian or Alaska Native ancestry, and also meet the residency requirement. The proposal also describes three groups of people who would be extended IHS benefits and do not meet the above requirements. 1) Persons who meet the eligibility requirements except for the residency requirement, and who formerly resided in a health service delivery area, may return to their former home community to receive direct and contract services. 2) IHS will provide direct and contract health services to a non-Indian woman pregnant with an eligible Indian's child. 3) IHS will provide direct and contract health services to non-Indians in an eligible Indian's household if the medical officer in charge determines that the services are necessary to control active infectious disease or a public health hazard.

Eligibility for the second and third group just described is provided for under current laws. In addition the proposed changes would also retain current exceptions to the residency requirements for students, foster children, and those temporarily absent from the service area.



The rationale for the proposal is based on the desire by IHS to provide more services to those people who remain eligible under new requirements. IHS also believes that a more clearly defined service population would enhance resource allocation usage service at units and eliminate the confusion that results from having different eligibility requirements for direct and contract care.

IHS estimates that these proposals would reduce the current IHS patient load by 10 percent.

#### ROSS SWIMMER VISITS MONTANA'S TRIBES

Ross Swimmer, assistant secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, visited Montana's tribes this past week. Mr. Swimmer, accompanied by Richard Whitesell, Area Director for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, had his first stop at the Flathead reservation on June 15, 1986. He then flew to Starr School, where he was met by the Blackfeet delegation. A banquet was held at East Glacier that evening. Mr. Swimmer commended the Blackfeet on their endeavors in the area of taxation. Taxation will provide much needed revenue for the tribe, as a whole. Under the Indian Tax Act, tribal governments have a right to collect taxes as part of their governmental authorities. The assistant secretary then traveled to the Fort Belknap, Rocky Boy, and Fort Peck reservations for meetings with those tribal councils and then on to Billings for meetings with the Crow and Northern Cheyenne delegations.

In an article in the Billings Gazette, June 18, 1986, Swimmer states, "There is nothing we can do to bring about employment for the tribes. We've done that in the past, and it hasn't worked. They've (job programs) created a false economy in some cases. The tribes will have to stop looking to the government for all the answers to their economic problems and take the initiative themselves," he said.

He said he does expect to establish a business-opportunity center as a contact point for tribes interested in starting their own businesses. He has advertised for professionals, accountants and venture-capitals, with the skills to help tribes work with government agencies or companies in need of services that tribal businesses could provide.

In a question and answer session with BIA employees earlier Tuesday afternoon, Swimmer assured them that he had no plans for reorganizing the agency - something that has threatened the jobs of area office employees in the past.

#### ADMINISTRATION'S BILL TO GOVERN RESERVATION GAMBLING IS SENT TO CONGRESS (Reprinted from Indian News Notes, June 6, 1986)

The Reagan Administration sent its Indian Reservation Gambling bill to Congress May 20. The 37-page bill, together with a cover letter signed by Assistant Secretary Ross Swimmer for the Interior Department and Assistant Attorney General John Bolton for Justice, was accompanied by a 64-page explanation. The letter said the bill was drafted "to strike a balance between tribal interests and state and federal law enforcement interests. It preserves a valuable tribal asset by

subjecting it to federal regulation." The bill makes Indian Country bingo games subject to licensing and regulation by a three-member commission established within the Interior Department. Two of the members, including the chairman, would be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and the third by the Attorney General. Other forms of gambling, excepting social and ceremonial games, would be subject to state regulation and control. Violations of state gambling statutes could be prosecuted in state or federal courts. The bill says that its purpose is, in part, to shield Indian bingo games "from organized crime and other corrupting influences, to ensure that the tribe rather than individuals are the primary beneficiaries of the bingo operations, and to assure that bingo is conducted fairly and honestly by both the operator and players." The bill is expected to be introduced in the Senate in time to be considered in hearings on June 17 before the Senate Select Committee on Indian Gaming bills, S.902 and H.R. 1920.

#### BILL PROPOSES TO GIVE TRIBE JURISDICTION OVER NON-INDIANS FOR MINOR CRIMES. (Indian News Notes, June 6, 1986)

Congressman John McCain of Arizona has introduced a bill to give the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community jurisdiction and authority to enforce misdemeanor laws against non-Indians on the reservation. A 1978 Supreme Court decision (*Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribes*) determined that Congress had not granted tribes jurisdiction over non-Indians for criminal offenses. This decision left a gap in law enforcement on most reservations, because the federal government, under the Federal Major Crimes Act and the Assimilated Crimes Act, does not include misdemeanors. The tribe can prosecute tribal members for violations of misdemeanor criminal codes, but cannot enforce these laws against non-Indians. For the Salt River Reservation, immediately adjacent to the metropolitan Phoenix/Scottsdale area, this means there is no way to enforce misdemeanor laws against non-Indians temporarily on the reservation. Congressman McCain said, for instance, that non-Indians regularly disregard the tribe's law against public consumption of alcoholic beverages because the tribal police cannot enforce the law against them. McCain said the bill would "bring equity back to this particular area of government in Arizona." He hinted that the bill might be used as a precedent for granting similar authority to all reservations. He said, "I am hopeful that the legislation will move quickly through the Congress. However, I also recognize the need to make a complete record on this issue as it is the first Congressional exercise of its authority to grant such jurisdiction."

#### PRESIDENT SIGNS LAW TO STRENGTHEN PROTECTION OF INDIAN CHILDREN AGAINST MOLESTERS (Indian News Notes, May 30, 1986)

A law, P.L. 99-303, to protect Indian children against certain forms of sexual molestation was signed May 15 by President Reagan. The law fills a gap in the Major Crimes Act with regard to serious sexual conduct directed at children in Indian Country. Senator Jeremiah Denton said May 6 that the then-existing law did not cover adult sexual contact with male or female children other than rape, involuntary sodomy and carnal knowledge. He noted, "Amendment of the Major Crimes Act is



necessary to permit effective enforcement, since without the amendment these serious offenses which nearly all states treat as felonies, are prosecutable only in a tribal court, which may administer a maximum punishment of up to only six months imprisonment and/or a fine of \$500." The new law also permits state law and the accompanying penalties to be used in federal courts to prosecute Indians as well as non-Indian sexual molesters of children in Indian Country. Indian molesters had been subject to less stringent laws and penalties.

#### CAPITOL NEWS

##### MONTANA AG ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

A state counseling program for farmers opened for business on Thursday, May 29, 1986 with an announcement of a toll-free number farmers may call for assistance. The hotline will eventually be open around the clock, but at present will operate during regular business hours. The telephone line will be manned by Dept. of Agriculture employees and also volunteers. The number to call is 1-800-722-FARM. Callers will be referred for help. A farmer or rancher with financial or emotional problems related to his business can call the number and then arrange a meeting with a counselor from SCORE (Senior Corp of Retired Executives) or a member of the Montana Council of Churches. If necessary, the counselor can refer the farmer/rancher to professional help in the form of a loan mediator, financial adviser or mental health consultant. Those people will be paid with funds provided by the Legislature.

A five member advisory committee composed of a farmer, rancher, commercial bank representative, Farm Credit System representative, and member of a Montana Counseling and Advocacy Coalition has been created to direct the new program.

We hope that the program will prove to be a beneficial one to all of Montana's farmers. If you feel that you have a problem in the area of financing, etc.; please use this valuable resource. A person cannot be offered assistance, if they do not identify themselves.

##### SPECIAL SESSION CALLED

The special session of the 49th Legislature began on June 16, 1986 and is estimated to run from two to three weeks. In the Governor's original call for the special session, Schwinden requested that Legislators limit the agenda to include only those items referring to budget considerations. This, however, has not been the case.

Tuesday, June 17th, saw the agenda being expanded to include consideration of changes in an agricultural tax law. This bill, sponsored by Rep. Bernie Swift, R-Hamilton, would alter a law passed in 1985 which was meant to prevent rural land not used for agricultural purposes from being taxed at the lower agricultural rate. However, according to Swift, the law has resulted in some land being reclassified at the higher rate, even though it does not qualify for development under state subdivision laws.

As of today, June 19, 1986, 20 House bills and five Senate measures have been introduced. As previously discussed in our last newsletter, the special session's agenda was expanded to include a bill that would permit the Legislature to limit welfare benefits. Rep. Jack Moore, R-Great Falls, collected petition signatures from a majority of legislators to add the bill to the agenda. His proposal would place on the November ballot a proposed constitutional amendment to allow future legislatures to restrict payment of general-assistance welfare benefits. The measure will need approval of at least 100 of the 150 lawmakers to earn a ballot spot. Rep. Cal Winslow has been trying to gain enough signatures to put this issue on the ballot in the form of an initiative, but apparently, Rep. Swift felt that time was short and the Legislature needed to act on the welfare issue.

Several other bills cover cuts involving education; some of the bills cut away at educational spending while others replace dollars with new sources.

In our next newsletter, we will publish the results of the special session and inform you of new or revised legislation.

#### CDBG AWARDS

(Inside Commerce, Volume 1 No. 3)

Three communities have been selected to receive \$652,000 in federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. The grants are for local economic development projects that are designed to create new employment opportunities, principally for low and moderate income people. The three grants go to Bozeman for \$250,000, to Livingston for \$100,000 and to Missoula County for \$302,000.

The department will conduct another competition for approximately \$4 million in CDBG funds this fall. Applications may be submitted for housing and public facility projects, as well as for economic development activities and must be received by September 12. All CDBG projects must principally benefit low and moderate income families and eligible applicants are limited to Montana's cities, towns, and counties. Contact the division for additional information.

#### GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

##### SCHOLARSHIP AVAILABLE

Native Americans who are interested in attending a chiropractic college may be eligible for a four-year tuition scholarship to Western States Chiropractic College in Portland, Oregon.

Applicants must be of Native American heritage (defined as one fourth or greater Indian blood) and complete the scholarship application by July 15, 1986. For more information, contact the Financial Aid Office, Western States Chiropractic College, 2900 N.E. 132nd Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97230. Phone: 503/256-3180.



TRIBE OPPOSES PROPOSAL TO HAVE STATE AND TRIBES SHARE TAX  
(Indian News Notes, May 23, 1986)

The Arizona legislature has tabled a state tax-sharing bill that would have affected the Navajo and Hopi tribes. The bill called for the state to share with the Navajo and Hopi tribes about \$10 million in taxes collected by the state every year from Peabody Coal Company, which runs a coal mining operation on tribal lands. Navajo officials told newsmen the plan is a "serious interference" with tribal sovereignty because it cuts into tribal taxation rights. The bill passed the state Senate, but was tabled in the House. A spokesman said the House plans to create a legislative committee to look into the bill, for consideration in next year's session.

## COMING EVENTS:

PLANNING FOR PERMANENCY UNDER THE INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT: A Case Study Approach. July 16-18, 1986 at the Billings Ramada Inn (9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.) This workshop is open to CS Division staff and others who have direct responsibility for delivering child welfare/child protective services to Indian children on or near reservations within Montana. This is a three day, intensive workshop which raises legal issues, case management and permanency planning issues and issues culturally relevant to placement of Indian children. Small group discussion and analysis of the issues will be provided. Participation is limited to 40 people. A rooming list for non-state employees is being developed. Call Peter Guthridge - 252-5601 - Billings, to get your name on the rooming list and thereby receive the state rate (\$24.31) at the Ramada Inn.

## CONTEMPORARY JURISDICTIONAL ISSUES IN INDIAN CHILD WELFARE

June 25-26, 1986 at the War Bonnet Inn in Billings, Montana. Conference is sponsored by the Dull Knife Memorial College. For further information contact: Maria Charette at 477-6215 or Florence Garcia at 656-2269.

## BINGO - \$3000.00

Fundraising special - July 12, 1986 in Browning, Montana at the Browning High School Gym starting at 3 p.m. Will also include two \$1000.00 blackouts.

## TWO MOON ANNUAL WORLD SPIRITUAL GATHERING

June 22-25, 1986 In commemoration of Battle of the Little Bighorn. Located at Austin Two Moon's Ranch off of Hwy. 212 between Busby and Lame Deer. For further info, call: Austin Two Moons, Sr. 592-3578 or Native Action at 477-6771.

## 1986 CELEBRATIONS

Our office received a request from an individual on the Fort Peck reservation to please include a schedule of Pow-wows, etc. in Indian Country. So, since we aim to please, here is a schedule of events taking place in and around Montana. This list is only as complete as tribal response; so if anyone should have any additions, please send our office the pertinent information. We'd like to thank Audrey of Tribal Operations in the Billings Area Office for the information she supplied to us.

Blackfeet Community College Pow-wow - Browning, Montana  
May 23-26, 1986.

Northern Cheyenne Memorial Day Pow-wow - Lame Deer, Montana  
May 23-26, 1986

W.I.H.S. Pow-wow - Ethete, Wyoming  
May 30-31, 1986

Birney Pow-wow - Birney, Montana  
June 7-8, 1986



Community Pow-wow - Arapahoe, Wyoming  
June 13-15, 1986

Crow Sundance - Crow Agency, Montana  
June 19-23, 1986

Little Bighorn Days - Hardin, Montana  
June 27-29, 1986

Heart Butte Indian Days - Browning, Montana  
June 26-29, 1986

Shoshone Indian Days - Fort Washikie, Wyoming  
June 26-29, 1986

Northern Cheyenne Annual 4th of July Pow-wow - Lame Deer, Montana  
July 3-6, 1986

North American Indian Days - Browning, Montana  
July 10-13, 1986

Ethete Pow-wow - Ethete, Wyoming  
July 11-13, 1986

Arapahoe Sun Dance Ceremonies - Ethete, Wyoming  
July 14-20, 1986

Shoshone Sun Dance - Fort Washikie, Wyoming  
July 25-28, 1986

Northern Arapahoe Pow-wow - Arapahoe, Wyoming  
July 31-August 3, 1986

Rocky Boy's Grass Dance - Box Elder, Montana  
August 1-3, 1986

Crow Fair - Crow Agency, Montana  
August 14-17, 1986

Ashland Pow-wow - Ashland, Montana  
Labor Day Weekend (Sept. 29-31, 1986)

Junior Arrow Tournament - Wyola, Montana  
No date set yet

Senior Arrow Tournament - Lodge Grass, Montana  
Tentative dates - June 14 or 21, 1986

Crow Sundance - Pryor, Montana  
No date set yet.

